The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOHN SPELMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion.....$1 0
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
One square six months..... 4 75
One square one year..... 8 00
Quarter of a column one year.....20 00
Half a column one year.....35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

J. H. ENNISS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FITTED UP a large and handsome Store room in the Building on Main street, formerly occupied by Mr. George Brown, deceased, and removed his stock into the same, now offers to MERCHANTS, FARMERS and the public generally, the largest and cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this section of country. His stock consists of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths and

CHILDREN'S

BOOTS,

SHOES, AND

GAITERS,

Of every Variety, Style, and Price.

Having bought his stock of the manufacturers, he is determined to sell lower than those who buy of Philadelphia and New York Jobbers; and he pledges himself to sell lower than has ever been done in Salisbury. Come and see.

J. H. ENNISS.

lowed for
Constitution. Nov 1 19-tf

THERE IS ARE CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE IN WANT OF GOOD CLOTHING.

Just received, $10,000 *Worth of New and Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing, Suitable for the Winter, and Selling at Remarkably Low Prices.*

THE subscriber, having by far the largest and most varied stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and being determined to sell the same at all hazards, now offers his entire stock of *NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING* at a nominal advance on New York manufacturs' wholesale prices.

Among his stock will be found Heavy and Fine Beaver & Pilot Cloth Overcoats, Raglands, Sacks, Fine Cloth and Beaver Business Coats, Gentlemen's Dress Coats; Finest Black and Fancy Silk Velvet Vests; also, Fine Black Satin and Silk Vests.

Also, on hand, a large and varied assortment of

Cheap Ready-Made Clothing,

which must be sold, and which I am determined to sell, at a lower per cent. than any other house in this section.

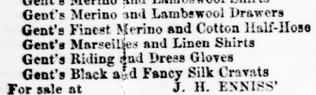
Come and See and be Convinced.

J. H. ENNISS'

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Clothing Store.

Main-st, Salisbury, N. C., Nov 1 19-tf

BOOTS, BOOTS!—SHOES, SHOES!



☞ IF YOU WISH a pair of GENTS' FINE CALF PUMP SOLE BOOTS,

Call at

J. H. ENNISS' Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

☞ IF YOU WISH a pair of GENTS' FINE CALF, CLOTH or PATENT LEATHER PUMP SOLE SHOES, call at

J. H. ENNISS' Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

☞ If You Wish a pair of LADIES FINE GAITERS, BUSKINS, OXFORDS or SLIPPERS, Call at J. H. ENNISS' Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

☞ If You Wish a pair of Children's or MISSES' SHOES of any kind or size, Call at J. H. ENNISS' Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

☞ J. H. ENNISS is now receiving direct from the Manufacturer, an additional supply of LADIES and GENTS BOOTS and SHOES of the First Quality, which will be sold at the *VERY LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.*

☞ Brogans! Brogans!!—The Largest and Best Stock of MEDIUM and HEAVY BROGANS, always on hand and at prices which cannot fail to please, for sale at

J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,

No. 3, Granite Row.

June, 29. 1-tf.

GENT'S SHAWLS AND BLANKETS

Gent's Merino and Lambswool Shirts
Gent's Merino and Lambswool Drawers
Gent's Finest Merino and Cotton Half-Hose
Gent's Marseilles and Linen Shirts
Gent's Riding and Dress Gloves
Gent's Black and Fancy Silk Cravats

For sale at J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Clothing Store.

Main-st, Salisbury, N. C., Nov 1 19-tf

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

NEGRO BROGANS.

J. H. ENNISS OFFERS FOR SALE:

The very best Brogans at.....$1.50
A good Double Sole Brogan..... 1.25
Single sole and heavy welt..... 1.00

Call at his cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Nov 1 19-tf

CLOTHING, CLOTHING!

IF YOU WISH a pair of Gents fine Doeskin Pants call at J H. ENNISS'

Cheap Clothing Store

If you wish a fine Black Cloth Coat made in the latest style and of the very best materials, call at J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Clothing Store.

If you wish a fine Black Satin or silk vest, call at J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Clothing Store.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.—J. H. ENNISS offers for sale Double-Soled water proof Boots for $4.50.

Nov 1 19-tf

MEN'S AND BOYS' SEWED SHOES.—A supply of men's and boys' stitched Shoes, all sizes and very low in price. Call at J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Nov 1 19-tf

BEST HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, And Fine French Calf-Skins, for sale at J. H. ENNISS'

Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Nov 1 19-tf

AGUE AND FEVER CURED.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR AGUE AND FEver. Call and get a box, at HENDERSON & ENNISS',

Oct 4-15 Drug Store.

CIDER VINEGAR

AT 30 CENTS PER GALLON.—SEND IN your jugs and get a prime article of Cider Vinegar. HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Oct 4 15-tf

Prime Brandies and Wines,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, AT HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Oct 4 15-tf

A Great Reduction in Prices,

OF ALL GRADES OF VARNISHES, AT PRices to suit purchasers. Call and give us a trial. HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Oct 4 15-tf

DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.

December 1, 1858.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N.C.
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISbury, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

MEDICAL.

DR. A. M. NESBITT is still engaged in the practice of the several branches of his profession, He can be found either at his office opposite the COURT HOUSE, or at the BOYDEN HOUSE, unless absent on professional business.

July 19, 1859. 5:tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

Jan 1, 1859. 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRETT

WARDER & BARRETT,

BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF

GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 266 Baltimore Street,

(opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE,

Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of

MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

Selected Expressly for the Trade.

BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Aug. 16. 8-12m

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of Produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7th, 1859. 31—tf

J. E. MOOSE,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to the purchase of all kinds of produce. Also, to all consignments, for this or other markets.

REFERENCE:—D. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. Roberts and Joel H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C.

April 13, 1859.

SPRAGUE BROS.

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMS CASH.

C. E. ROBINSON.

Banker and Dealer in Exchange, Salisbury, N. C.

BY permission. I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., and Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.

J. J. CHAPLIN,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec. 18, 1859 35-1y

THOS. CALLAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOmers and the public to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE FANCY GOODS LINE, OR ANY kind of Confectionary, come to NEWSON, and he can supply your wants.

Oct 4 15-tf

Correspondents Take Notice.

From this date the Mails will close at the time below, precisely.

Northern Mail daily (except Sat.) at 9 P. M.
Southern " " " Sunday) at 3½ "
Statesville " " " Saturday, 9 P. M.
Wilkesboro' Tuesday 9 P M
Asheboro', Sunday and Thursday " "
Lincolnton Monday and Thursday, " "
Troy, Saturday, 1 P M.

M. A. SMITH, P. M.

Salisbury, Dec. 27. tf-30.

BLUE STONE FOR WHEAT, FOR sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

Oct 11 16

TEAS! FINE TEAS! VERY FINE Teas! for sale at

Oct 11-16 HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

Ladies Luggage.

How happy is the single life
Of all those priests and monks!
Not one of whom has got a wife
To bother him with trunks
And bandboxes, a load too great
For man or horse to bear,
Which railways charge for, over-weight,
And cabs ask double fare.

Fell care, as with your bride you post,
Distracts your anxious mind,
Lest this portmanteau should be lost,
Or that be left behind:
Her baggage as you travel down
Life's hill, weighs more and more,
And still, as balder grows your crown,
Becomes a greater bore.

Outstretched by Fashion vile and vain,
Hoop-petticoats and vests,
Now British females to contain
Require no end of chests.
To which bags, baskets, bundles, add,
Too numerous to name,
Enough to drive a poor man mad,
A Job with rage inflame.

The cab keeps swaying o'er your head,
With luggage piled above,
Or overturn you ride in dread,
With her whom you should love:
Then you the station when you gain,
Must see that lumber stowed,
And fears about it in the train,
Your heart and soul corrode.

Thus does your wife, each journey spoil
Of yours that she partakes,
Thus keep you on the fret and broil,
Your peace and comfort breaks.
With all these boxes, all her things,
(How many!) to enclose,
The fair Encumbrance on you brings
A wagon-load of woes.

Punch.

THE TRUE SPHERE OF MAN.

BY A WOMAN.

Ada Clare, the piquant lady corrrespondent of the New York Saturday Press, writes as follows:

I confess that, though I often admire the writings of men, it always pains me to see a man exposing himself to general remark and to the gaze of woman, by thus coming publicly forward. The sacred precincts of home is the true sphere of man. Modesty, obedience, sobriety, are the true male virtues. We love to see the sweet male violet hidden under domestic greens. I mean not to say that men have never succeeded in writing; but compare them with the great mistresses of art, and where are they? Echo answers, "Gone out for a horn; in case of fire, keys may be found next door." There is something effeminate in the literary or artist man that our sex repudiates. We do not want man to be too highly educated; we want him sweet, gentle, and thick-skulled. There are many things he can learn with impunity. He should learn the multiplication table also, because the works of Mrs. Sherwood, T. S. Arthur, and the publications of the American Tract Society, should sometimes beguile his gentle hours; but, above all things in his education, let not the sacred dumpling be neglected. Do not suppose I would keep the man in ignorance; but why puzzle his brain, built for the cultivation of the moral sense, with such abstruse sciences as geography, history, grammar, spelling, gauging, etc.

It must not be supposed that we do not love men; in their proper sphere we are willing to love, cherish and protect them. But we do not want them as rivals—we wish to be able to unbend to them. Their strength must lie in their weakness.—When we take them under the wing of our love, let them not take to crowing.

Let no profane woman suggest that men have a right to enter the arena of the arts, in proportion as they exhibit a capacity for them. I will indignantly ask what capacity has to do with sphere? I will brand her as a dangerous radical, if she say that whatever nature has fitted him to do she exacts of him. I will ask her if she means to say that these things are to be managed on so low a scale as that of nature and truth? We want all our men alike to the least atom, and all of them steeped in the kitchen to the very lips.

Let puddings be made, though the heavens fall!

Vain will it be to enumerate to me the great things men have done. In the first place, I will intemperately deny the existence of those things. If you corner me so that I am forced to acknowledge them, I will retreat to my great stronghold, that we don't want intelligent men, that our choice is only the angelic dunce.

On the other hand, we wish their moral and social virtues to be developed to the utmost. The moral sense of the man, the perception of the man, is too sweet to be trusted to the companionship of mental ability. Don't tell me about the great, dignified free will. God stamped the soul, with its birthright of immortality and the possession of itself, which cannot be traded away for a mess of society's cold pottage. All such illogical arguments I will answer by saying, that if you let the soul get out of its cage for one minute, you will undermine all the foundations of society. Besides, the question is not what the man is, but what we women wish to be. It is radical to call things by their right names. If I choose to call a bootjack a spoon, and use it for sipping my tea, you would be doing a bad thing for society by telling me it would not act in that capacity.

For morality must always be indulged at the expense of virtue. Physical force cannot take into consideration any such little matters as justice and truth. When did souls show any muscles? can they hit from the shoulder? As we are brutally the stronger sex, we wish to use men's natures as conveniences. We want to make parlor ornaments of those natures by covering them over with conventional putty, stuccoing them according to taste with little virtue shells, then inclosing the whole within the glass case of immaculate propriety. Every one has seen and admired those lovely ornaments of shell work, made in the above manner, looking like sentimental dog-kennels or overgrown peppercastors just returned from a marine spree.

If through means of this article one intellectual man becomes silly, or one large mind renounces its mental sphere, and devotes itself to erecting the noble homemade shirt, this article will have accomplished its prayerful work, and the writer will not have lived in vain.

JONES ON THE NIGGER.

The *Knickerbocker* for this month tells a good story, none the less enjoyable for being a most palpable hit of the way in which "Jones," the "clever fellow" of the *Republican* newspaper establishment, "got out" the paper (*The Genins*) on an occasion of emergency, when the editor, who was a lawyer, was detained away from home on a lawsuit. Editor writes to Jones, who was a Democrat, and of course disliked the politics of the sheet:

POSEYVILLE, October 2, 1859.

DEAR JONES: Can't come till morning. Get out the best paper you can. Write short articles, and stir up the party for not giving their organs assistance.

H. E.

P. S.—By the editor. Be emphatic, Jones! Touch 'em on the raw!

Paper owed its existence to Republican party. Politics its very life-blood. Jones had full powers, and used 'em.

Genius appeared with following editorial from pen of Jones:

THE NIGGER.—We admire him. We like him. We love him. We go in for him. We have but one idea, and that is nigger. We have but one dream, and that is ditto. We preach but from one text, and *that* is ditto. We sing but one song, and *that* is ditto. We play but one tune, and *that* is ditto. We go our full length on nigger. We are all over ditto. We are ditto in the morning. We are ditto at noon. We are ditto at night. We are ditto all the time. We live on ditto. We sleep on ditto. We'll die on ditto. *And yet would you believe it, reader, The Genius don't pay!!!*

Next morning enter infuriated proprietor. "You infernal scoundrel!" he roared. Jones evaporated. Stopped by editor just coming in. "Jones," says editor, shaking the paper at him, "Look here! what have you done?"

"Reckon I've *'touched 'em on the raw!'"* says Jones.

"You've killed the paper," cried the proprietor.

"You've ruined *me*," exclaimed the editor.

"How did you come to write such a savage article?" asked the proprietor.

"*To stir 'em up a little*," says Jones.

"The thing's outrageous!" says the editor.

"It's a little *emphatic*," says Jones.

Finale—Rush of Democrats and Republicans to [illegible] Jones relieved from further assisting in the editorial department of that paper, and set up by Democrats as editor of a new Democratic paper then and there started, in view of Jones' manifest ability to "stir 'em up," and "touch 'em on the raw."

WOMAN.—Place her among flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and sometimes folly—annoyed by a dew drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, and ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle; the zephers are too rough, the showers too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose-bud. But let real calamity come—rouse her affections—enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then; how her heart strengthens itself—how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle—give her a child, a bird—anything she loves or pities, to protect—and see her, as in a relative instance, raising her white arms as a shield, as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless.

Transplant her in the dark places of earth—awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing—her presence a blessing. She disputes inch by inch, the stride of stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, and goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable, but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle—a mystery, the centre from which radiates the great charm of existence.

How a fellow from Shullsburg, in the mining district, was elected to the State Legislature is related by the Milwauki News. The district was close, the Republicans being dangerously numerous, so the Democratic candidate, who was a miner and employed men to work in the bowels of the earth, secured the services of fifty-three stanch Republicans to mine in his shaft on the forenoon of election day, the understanding being that in the afternoon they should be allowed to go to the polls. The fifty-three descended the ladder 153 feet into the shaft, and were soon busy at work, drilling, cutting, blasting, &c. The candidate and employer saw them well employed, then ascended the ladder, reached the surface, and with the help of two or three friends in the secret, drew the ladder up after him, leaving fifty-three good Republican voters hard at work a hundred feet below, with no means of getting out till the ladder was replaced! Taking two sections of the ladder off to *have some new rounds put in*, he left for the polls, a mile distant, and when the votes were counted at night, to the surprise of his opponent, he had forty-two majority! An hour later there might have been seen fifty-three able-bodied men, each one bearing a lighted candle, emerging from a certain hole in the ground, like ants from a vial of molasses, profaning fearfully, and vainly seeking for the man who "pulled up that ladder," but for two days no such man could be found. Concluding they had been sold in earnest, after a consultation the miners agreed to charge nothing for their services, drink at their employer's expense, and let the matter drop—but he was elected.

SIR GRANTLEY BERKLEY ON THE FAR WEST.

A large and select audience assembled at the Mercantile Library Hall, last evening, to hear the lecture announced to be delivered by Sir Grantley Berkley, on the subject of English impressions of the manners, customs and sports of the Far West. The lecturer was introduced precisely at eight o'clock. Several of his hunting dogs were brought on the stage, and remained beside the speaker.

The distinguished lecturer spoke about one hour, and has a graceful and distinct delivery. His remarks were humorous, and somewhat tinged with flattery to the country. He paid a high tribute to the noble dog, and quoted Byron's epitaph upon a faithful Newfoundland. Believing this was a country where no standing army was kept up, he was much surprised to meet upon a single platform, four captains, eight colonels and eleven majors—a proneness to titles utterly unheard of. If disappointed painfully in this, he was disappointed agreeably in his observations on board the Western steamboats, where he saw the captains on duty constantly, everything working like clock work, the tables cleanly spread, and order and decorum observed in eating—all contrary to the generally received impressions in England.

Sir Grantley related some funny stories he had heard of the buffalo before leaving home, which caused considerable amusement to the audience, but his experience would enable him, on returning home, to laugh the heartier and expose the readier those stories told so seriously.

Upon his arrival in Kansas City, in this State, he was received with great unction by several citizens, one of them a Doctor, who insisted on going with him on his Western journey, as he had previously saved the lives of at least fifty English Lords, in the Rocky Mountains—Lords who had titles never before heard of. Another was a little wiry sort of a fellow, who expectorated continually, and with great accuracy of aim. A little black valise, with a shining keyhole, lay beside him on the floor, and as the little man proceeded with his speech of welcome, he aimed his tobacco juice with perfect skill at the keyhole—he never missed it once! "Perhaps," said Sir Grantley, "my valise is in your way." "Not at all," said the other, as if to prove it, another discharge of the tobacco juice found its way to the place of the previous deposits. Now, continued the lecturer, if this incident had been construed, as other English tourists have construed other incidents, all England would have been told that in the United States the people all chewed tobacco and spit at key-holes. The use of tobacco, he [illegible] it, to throw off the crinoline and adopt the bloomer costume for street wear. Three things seemed to go ahead together in this country—man, whiskey and tobacco—though he didn't know but that crinoline went quite as far—as he had been told that no squaw felt herself dressed without it. [We fear our English friend has been slightly sold by this story—it is a stretch of the truth.]

The serious attention of the audience was called to the subject of duelling as practiced in this country. Here he regarded it as no obligation whatever upon society to maintain honor by fighting a duel. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, the shedding of blood was not only unnecessary, but criminal. When two gentlemen quarrel, one must be more wrong than the other; both cannot be right. Now, in England, these matters were referred to seconds, and left wholly in their hands—the principals abiding by their decision, whatever it might be. When arms were resorted to, and one of the parties was experienced and the other was not, no aim was allowed, and swords left out of unpracticed hands. In brief, no advantages of weapons were allowed, and no such thing as removing watches and coin dreamed of. It was even there a pernicious practice—here highly reprehensible.

Sir Grantley closed a tribute to the genius and enterprise of the United States, and the city of St. Louis. The latter, he regarded as one of the greatest signs of the country's prosperity, and had no doubt that when he came here again, as he intended, he would see twice six thousand buildings in process of erection, as he had been informed there were now that number.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A FORTUNE FOR BARNUM.—A man has been found who has never heard of John Brown! A friend informs us that he was in conversation with a gentleman at his place of business, on the all-absorbing topic of the day, when a man wearing "store clothes" standing by interrupted them with "Did you say there had been an execution lately?" "Yes, sir, yesterday." "Where did it occur?" "In Charlestown." "Who was it?" "A man named John Brown—hung for an insurrectionary attempt to free the negroes at the South."—"Indeed?" said the well-dressed gentleman, "is it possible! I have not seen any account of it!"

The other day, a fashionable young lady entered a dry goods store, and, while making a purchase, a beautiful cat purred and fondled round her. "Oh, what a dear creature," observed the young lady. "How I would like to have her. Isn't it a handsome cat? What do you call it?" "It has not been christened yet," responded the salesman. "Oh, dear, why don't you call it *Julia*"—that being her own patronymic. "Well, I would, with the greatest pleasure, miss; but, unfortunately, it is not one of that *kind*."

The following is a receipt given for an Abolitionist, who was run out of Helena, Ark:

Received in bad order (John Burnside, Ontario county, New York,) from J. T. Moore, Acting Marshall, one d———d mean man, which we promise to ship on board the first boat bound up, for parts unknown. W. R. RIGHTOR & Co.,

Wharf Masters.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

A great point is tried to be made by the South Americans in Congress, upon the fact that John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, received 36 votes and that if the Democrats wished they could elect him. Now this is an absurdity. No sooner had Mr. Gilmer received the 36 votes than he withdrew from the position and would not suffer his name to be used again, consequently the Democrats did not have a chance to cast their votes for him with any hope of an organization. It is also patent that from the position assumed by Mr. Gilmer in Congress he is not considered a southern rights man. We would be far from looking upon Mr. Gilmer as such, when on last Thursday he was put in nomination by nine Black Republicans, and they made the assertion that if nine Black Republicans by coming over could not elect Mr. Gilmer he would undoubtedly get nine more added or any number necessary to elect him! Put a pin there.

Mr. Anderson of Ky., a S. A., made a proposition to unite upon Mr. Gilmer as speaker saying they could get a sufficient number of the Blacks to vote for him. He also added that in Mr. Gilmer they had a man who owned 86 slaves—a slave for every Democrating vote in Congress. To this Mr. Burnett, of Ky. replied:

"He also asks me why I did not vote for the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Gilmer,] and tells me that we can elect him. The gentleman will pardon me if I do not go into the reasons which will prevent my voting for him, and he will at once understand the reasons why I did nos go into it, because my reasons are wholly personal to that gentleman himself. But I will say this in regard to that matter. He says that Mr. Gilmer is the owner of eighty-six slaves. Cassius M. Clay is the owner of slaves; Blair is the owner of slaves; and you can find any number of such men who are making war upon the institution of slavery and upon the rights of that portion of my constituents who are the owners of slaves. It does not follow as a matter of course that because a man is the owner of slaves that he reflects my views."

Mr. Burnett still farther added that if Mr. Boteler, of Va., an Opposition southern State rights man, could unite his party he would get the whole democratic vote. Mr. Anderson of Ky., said that without the anti-Lecompton vote it would be ineffectual.

M. Burnett replied that it would only show that the south was united and in that alone, it would have a great moral influence, and besides, it would throw upon the anti-Lecompton Democrats the responsibility of A. Gilmer in nomination, and immediately nine Black Republicans said they would vote for him. Here Mr. Garnett, of Va., said:

"I am one of the Democrats who voted, and voted with pleasure, for a gentleman whom I believed to be conservative as to the Union, and true to the South—I mean my colleague, the honorable gentleman from the Harper's Ferry district of Virginia, [Mr. Boteler.] I will do so again. But when I am called upon to select from among my political opponents a man for whom I will vote as true to the South, I shall not be guided by the nomination of the Black Republican party, headed by Tuadeus Stevens. [Applause from the Democratic benches."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, here made some remarks and Mr. Rusk, of Arkansas, replied to him as follows:

"I believe I am perfectly willing that the gentleman's party shall select any man on this side of the House for whom they will bring votes enough to elect, or that they shall permit us to select a man from their party. I have not consulted a single man of the Democratic party, and am not authorized to speak for any man but myself. I am willing to vote for any man of the Democratic party proper that you will select. If the Democrats nominate a member of your party, will you vote for him?—Or will you select a candidate from our party?

Here Mr. Harris, of Maryland said they would put Mr. Gilmer before them as the candidate from their side of the House.

Mr. Rusk replied:

"I make this objection to the gentleman's proposition. I will vote for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boteler;] but I cannot vote for the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Gilmer,] because he was nominated by the Republican party, with which party I cannot unite."

The above will show in what estimation Mr. Gilmer is held by men who are upon the ground and have an opportunity of judging of his acts. Southern Democrats are willing to vote for Mr. Boteler, a strong Whig and American, but they can not so far forget their duty to the South as to elect John A. Gilmer.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

FEELINGS OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

We have conversed with some of our largest and most reliable Merchants, who inform us that the real state of feeling among the considerate men at the South is hardly realized here. Letters are constantly being received containing remittances and requesting accounts closed. In some instances large buyers declined giving their notes for goods, fearing the worst from the excited state of mind in which the South generally participates. When Southern merchants, who really give opinions on such matters, and still more rarely feel influenced by them, make these considerate statements, it is time that our merchants should act—not talk. We believe the great mercantile interest of the North outweighs and outnumbers all other interests, and if they did not prevent the storm, they have moral strength sufficient to guide it.

"What are you looking after; my dear?" said a very affectionate mother to her daughter. The daughter looked around and replied, "looking after a son-in-law for father."

EFFECTS OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

The papers don't like to publish the distress which is caused here by the partial withdrawal of Southern trade. It is felt not only by all the houses which have heretofore done their main business with the South, but by all the trading interests of the city, to a greater or less extent. Such are the mutual relations and inter-dependencies of business, that when one part of our commercial body suffers, all the other parts are sympathetically affected. The manufacturing jewelers have been great losers. Their principal trade is with the South, and the winter is their harvest season. Most of the traveling agents who make sales for them are old stagers, have traveled in the South for years, are extensively and favorably known there, and to them personally no possible objection is entertained by Southerners (such is the story that reaches us;) but the South objects to patronize Northern manufacturers, because, in doing so, she naturally suspects that she is only contributing to the strength and the provisioning of the abolition fortress. I know of one very popular jewelry agent, who in former years sold his $50,000 worth of goods South in the winter months, who was not able to pay his expenses this year, and after a hasty tour through the principal Southern cities, returned to New York in despair. This is the history of all the jewelry selling expeditions from the North this winter; and the dealers who have formerly relied on the Southern trade, talk of clubbing together and disposing of their stock at a grand public auction. The manufacturers of Yankee patents are suffering from the same cause, and wailing letters come from the peripatetic venders of patent churns, &c., all over the South, telling of the utter ruin of the trade in that region. The hotels mourn a large loss of Southern patronage. It is agreed on all hands that, unless the *extente cordiale* is restored between the North and South within the next three months, the result will be most disastrous to all branches of domestic commerce and manufactures throughout the North.

REPORT OF NORTHERN SPIES FROM THE SOUTH.—The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register says:

"The Republican leaders here sent confidential agents, in September, to every Southern State, to examine into and report the extent of arms and ammunition in the South that could be used in March, 1861, should Seward's taking his seat be opposed. A copy of the report was seen by a friend in the office of the Independent. I will [illegible] and ammunition in Alabama are of no possible account. Of South Carolina, he speaks in the most contemptuous terms, and contrasts the arms and supplies of the Federal Government and fortresses with those of the State at Columbia and at Charleston. He says there are not even rusty muskets sufficient in the State to arm 1,000 men, and if there were, that the muskets would explode and kill the holders. In Georgia, the spy says, there is a scarcity of arms, and of powder and shot for the ordinary hunting done in the State. All the States are reported, and if the report is true, were I in your Legislature, not a day should pass before a remedy was had. I would create a permanent supply, by legalizing manufactures of arms and powder. Why not?"

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We had not room in our last, any more than now, for an article from the pen of Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, urging the claims of the Journal of Education to the public patronage, and enforcing the propriety, in the present condition of things, of purging the schools of all poisonous literature, and introducing into them "a serious of books designed to develop and foster a love of home, and a spirit of independence and domestic enterprize."

These are important purposes, and we trust that they will now at least attract public attention; that the Common School Journal will be circulated in every School District, and that Southern School Books will come into use in Southern Schools.—In speaking of Southern School Books we regret that we cannot say books *printed* as well as written at the South. But the fact is that our people have never held out inducements to justify the printing of school books at home. We believe that there is not one such book printed in the State.—We had the offer some years ago, of the present series of "North Carolina Readers," but did not dare to undertake their publication, well knowing that if *we* printed them they would lie as dead stock on our shelves; whereas, if printed in New York, they *might* hope to get slowly but gradually into use. And so it has resulted. Even with all the prestige of New York publishers, and with their facilities for circulating books, these Readers, unexceptionable in character, have had but a sorry circulation. We doubt if there is one of them to every ten other Readers used in the Common Schools of North Carolina. This is not as it should be.—In North Charolina, if in no other part of the world, anything is preferred to home productions, or home enterprises. Not only is this true of the "North Carolina Readers," but of other books and things which we could name.—*Fay. Observer.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. M. C. Pendleton, a citizen of this town, accidentally shot himself, with a pistol, on Friday evening last, about sun-set. He had loaded the pistol and attempted to fire, but something about the lock being out of order, it would not go off. He then attempted to remove the difficulty without unocking the pistol, and in so doing, discharged its contents into his abdomen, which caused his death in thirty minutes.

Mr. Pendleton was a Son of Temperance, a young man of industrious habits, and made a good many warm friends in this community. He was a native of Salisbury, N. C.—*Darlington Flag.*

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1860.

Regular Advertisers

Will confer a favor on us by handing in their favors at an early hour on Saturday, as the BANNER goes to press at noon on Monday, rendering it difficult to put advertisements in type on that day.

The Approaching Campaign.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

SALISBURY BANNER.

For 1860.

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor & Proprietor.

The undersigned, having recently undertaken the management and control of this establishment, respectfully appeals to his friends to aid him in the circulation of the BANNER.

The approaching campaign will be the most important and exciting this country has ever witnessed. The contest involves the election of President, Governor of the State, and members of the General Assembly. This year will in all probability settle the question of the perpetuity of the Union. The dearest interests of the South are clearly staked upon the result of the contest of 1860. We think it must be evident, that upon the ascendancy of Democratic principles alone, depend the preservation and protection of those interests. It will therefore be our duty, as it is clearly that of every Southern man, to do what we can to perpetuate the ascendancy of Democratic principles; and with this purpose we are prepared to enter the campaign with a fixed determination to do our whole duty.

NEWS, THE MARKETS, &c.

It will be our aim to furnish our readers with the most important news of the day, to the latest dates. The Markets will be attended to, and the prices current regularly reported by gentlemen trustworthy and competent.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in Congress will receive that attention their importance demands.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A peculiar feature of the BANNER, will be its extended and faithful Reports of Public Meetings. This department will receive the attention of the Editor in person. All important public gatherings, and all important trials in our Courts, within a practicable distance of Salisbury, will be attended for this purpose. The Editor's long experience as a Reporter, and the reputation he has achieved in North Carolina, are offered as a guarantee for the faithfulness with which this duty will be performed.

As a newspaper, devoted to every interest of the State, it will be the aim of the undersigned to make the BANNER as perfect as possible.

We appeal again to our friends and the public generally, to assist us in extending our circulation. We are pleased to announce that our list is steadily increasing, and that it promises, ere long, to be second to few in the State. Thankful for this liberal patronrge, we will endeavor to merit it.

TERMS OF THE "BANNER."

One copy in *Advance*,.....$2,00
If not so paid, ...3,00

CLUB RATES.

Clubs of six will be supplied for.....$10,00
Clubs of Ten, for.....15,00
(The cash in all cases to accompany the Club.)
Address, JOHN SPELMAN,
Salisbury Postmaster.

☞ Our Democratic contemporaries will confer a favor by copying.

Address of the "Wake County Working Men's Association."

We have read the Address of the Wake County Working Men's Association to the people of North-Carolina with a mixed feeling of surprise and disappointment—but greatly more of the latter than the former. With all due respect to its authors, we must say that it is neither a full nor a fair statement of the questions discussed; and it evinces, as we think, but a shallow view into the great science of political economy. It is rather of the special pleading order, calculated more to entrap the unwary in the web of sophistry, than to lead to correct conclusions by the true light of reason.

We have said it is neither a *full* nor a *fair* statement of the questions involved, and we propose to prove it.

In the Address as we find it in the *Standard*, (we have not yet received a copy of the pamphlet,) the following case is put: "The overseer, with 20 hands under him, making for his employer 100 bags of cotton, worth $5,000, if receiving $600, paid $6, and the employer, for that which produced him $5,000, paid $10." Now this statement of the case is neither full nor fair, and what is more, without intending to be offensive, it is not true. It is not full, because it omits the important fact that the employer has *lands* as well as slaves employed in making the 100 bags of cotton, and upon which he pays a tax;—it is not fair, because the *gross* income of the employer is given, while that of the overseer is *nett*;—it is not true, because the employer in fact pays more than $10 tax upon the negroes *alone*, besides a tax on the land with which he makes this 100 bags of cotton.

Now we will undertake to give a statement of the case, which we submit to the judgment of all practical men as the true one.

We assert, then, as a fact that nine out of ten of the plantations in North-Carolina, upon which 100 bags of cotton can be raised, will sell in market for $10,000. Besides this, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, farming tools, are all required to carry on the operations of farming, and they all cost money. Mules and horses must be fed, negroes must be fed and clothed; doctors, blacksmiths, carpenters, plow makers and menders must all be paid, and paid too out of this $5,000. A tax is paid both upon the land and the poll to the county as well as the State, and rather more to the former than the latter—for it is as necessary to support the county as the State government. The case simply and truly stated is as follows:

20 negroes pay a poll tax to the State of	$10
The same negroes pay an average county tax of	12
$10,000 worth of land pays a State tax of	20
The same land pays an average county tax of	25
Total,	67

Sixty-seven dollars, then, is the tax which the employer must pay upon the property with which the 100 bags of cotton are made; and it must be paid, too, out of this income of $5,000, just as the overseer pays $6 out of his income of $600. But this is not the only deduction to which this $5,000 income is to be subjected. We make another estimate for the authors of the Address.

The expenses of the farm must be deducted, and these we estimate as follows, again appealing to the judgment of practical men to sustain us:

Total receipts by employer from cotton crop,	$5,000
He pays overseer's wages,	$ 600
Feeding and clothing 20 hands, at $70 each,	1,400
Wear and tear of mules, horses, wagons, &c., &c.,	500
	2,500
Nett profit,	2,500

Two-and-a-half per cent. on the above nett income of the employer, gives $62.50—just $4.50 less than the tax he has paid. The tables are completely turned by this computation. The overseer pays one per cent. on his nett income, while the employer pays more than two-and-a-half per cent. on his. Where, then, is the justice of this outcry against the slaveholder in behalf of the overseer?

We doubt not our readers would excuse us from going farther to expose the falacies of this Address; but as we have said it evinces but little knowledge of the science of political economy, we feel bound to make good the assertion by proof. We propose, too, to show that slave property in North-Carolina pays directly and indirectly at least four-fifths of all the public taxes, county and State. And if this be true, then the very basis upon which the Address rest crumbles under it—its purpose being to show that slave property does not pay its due proportion of the taxes.

In speaking of the merchant's tax the Address says: "This $37,881 is paid, not by the merchants themselves, but, as every one knows, by the consumers." True, every word of it; and we shall hold the authors of the Address to this admission, and turn their own battery upon them.

In the first place we would ask, who are these consumers that pay the merchant's taz of $37,881? Who buys more than the slaveholders, their wives and sons and daughters? Ask the merchant, and he will tell you that slaveholders purchase at least four-fifths in value of all the goods he sells, and consequently pays four-fifths of the merchant's tax. Should any one doubt this, we challenge him to go to any merchant in any town in North-Carolina, and he will find our allegation to be true. Let him make the experiment at all events.

Again, in speaking of certain taxes paid under the tax law of 1856–7, the Address says:

$1,000 in goods purchased paid	$ 3.33
1,000 in clothing,	10.00
1,000 in liquors,	55.00
1,000 worth of carriages paid	10.00
1,000 worth of pianos,	7.50

Now who, we ask, paid these taxes?—"the consumers," "as every one knows," says the Address. True again: and who are the consumers of these articles? Who buys carriages, pianos, liquors, goods, &c.? We venture to assert that there are not 20 pleasure carriages in the State but what are owned by slaveholders—that there are not 100 pianos owned by other than slaveholders. Of these articles they are virtually the exclusive buyers and consumers, and of course the exclusive payers of taxes upon their sale—for the consumer pays the tax, says the Address. It is true beyond question, that but for the custom of slaveholders, nine-tenths of the merchants in the State would be compelled to shut up shop. Thus it is that the slaveholders pay directly and indirectly at least four-fifths of all the public taxes. And here end? Labor is the great basis of all other interests, and in North Carolina slave labor is almost the only productive labor we have—that is, labor that actually creates wealth from the products of the soil.

Let us look a little more minutely into this subject. Edgecombe county, with slave labor, produces 20,000 bags of cotton annually, worth, at the estimated price put upon cotton by the Address, one million of dollars. Now if Edgecombe yields one million from slave labor, we think it will be considered a moderate estimate to say that all the other counties in the State yield twenty-nine millions more—thirty in all. Now will any one pretend that free labor, exclusively, in North-Carolina, sends into market as much as two millions of dollars worth of produce? It certainly falls short of this amount.

If these be facts, all may see whence are derived the resources of the State—whence comes the money that purchases the pianos, carriages, liquors, clothing, silks, laces, velvets, and the thousand other costly articles sold by our merchants and tradespeople, and whence comes the money, too, that pays our mechanics and manufacturers—including the identical overseer who gets his $600 out of the products of slave labor. Yes, the product of slave labor pays the income of most of our "Working Men," and pays them the money, too, with which they pay their taxes.

But the "consumer" pays the tax, says the Address. Fatal admission! Let us see how it works out. The employer who makes his 100 bags of cotton with 20 hands—a large crop by the by—consumes the labor of the overseer, and pays him $600 wages—including his $6 tax.—Of course the employer pays the overseer all that his wages strictly are worth; but who pays the $6 tax? The "consumer" of course, for the Address says so:

We close here with the figures and calculations of this Address, having shown, as we think, what they are worth. We have a few general observations to add.

This Address assails violently, both of the last Revenue Laws—both of them being the work of the Democratic party, and for which that party is responsible to the public. On this account we defend them. They are not perfect it is true, such laws rarely are—but perhaps they are the best that could be formed under the circumstances. They do not, however, contain the glaring defects charged by the "Working Men's" Address.

There is another feature of this Address against which we enter our solemn protest. Its tendency—we make no allusion to motives—is unquestionably to divide the community into classes, and to excite one against the other.—To speak plainly, it is very much in the nature of a bill of indictment against slaveholders and slave property. We submit, most earnestly, *whether this is the time to excite dissensions of this character?* And why this outcry against the inequality of taxes borne by slaveholders? What great grievance is this that oppresses the Working Men of the Wake County Society? The Address says, "the individual interest of every tax payer" requires a modification of our revenue laws. If so, why enter into exclusive associations to effect it? If all have an interest in these reforms, let all join together to effect them. Let not the "Working Man" separate himself from others and cry out against the slaveholder.

We ask again, what grievance oppresses the "Working Men" of the Wake Association?—How much taxes do each and all of them pay? The extent of the grievance can only be measured by the amount of taxes paid. We challenge these gentlemen to produce a list of their members, with the amount of taxes paid by each. Let the public see it, as in this way only can they see the extent of the grievance complained of. Will the list be forthcoming?

We mean no disrespect to any member of the Association, but in our opinion they have issued a most dangerous Address, and therefore we have spoken plainly, as it is our duty to do.

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Since the foregoing was written, we have come across the following articles from the editorial columns of the National *Era*, a rank abolition sheet issued in Washington City, and the Hartford (Conn.) Evening *Press*, also a wool-died abolition print. These articles prove the correctness of our conclusion as to the dangerous tendency of the Address, and of the "Wake County Working Men's Association." We of course disclaim any intention of implicating the authors of the Address or the members of the Association, in anything like the "irrepressible conflict." We copy the articles to show that what we regard as having a dangerous tendency to divide the community into hostile classes, is seized upon and exulted over by the deadliest enemies of African slavery and the South, as an evidence of the "irrepressible conflict" between "freedom and slavery:"

[From the National Era.]

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of a recent date contains a long address to the people of the State, by the "Wake County Workingmen's Association," which cannot fail to be regarded as an illustration of the "irrepressible conflict" which ever exists between freedom and slavery. The object of the association is to bring about an equalization of taxation in the State, so that slave property may be compelled to pay its equal portion of the public burdens. The constitution of the State, as it was remodelled in 1835, provides that slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years shall be subject to a poll or capitation tax, equal to that paid by white men; and that those over fifty and under twelve shall be entirely exempt from taxes.

According to the address of the association, this leaves 187,913 slaves, worth $112,567,800, untaxed. The 150,925 who are subject to taxation, are valued at $139,000,000, and the tax paid on this highly productive slave property is only $75,462, while real estate, worth $97,812,481 pays $146,150. Here, then, is a striking instance of partiality to slavery. One-half the slaves, worth fifty to seventy-five millions, at least, and estimated by the address at one hundred and twelve millions, goes untaxed altogether; while the remaining half of the slaves are taxed only half as much as the land. There are other still greater inequalities; as, for instance, $81,980,000, money loaned, pays $76,774 taxes, or more than $248,567,800 worth of slave property! Here the discrimination in favor of slavery is in a seven-fold ratio.

The Workingmen's Association demand a change in the constitution, so that property of all kinds may be taxed upon the *ad valorem* principle, or according to value. The present arrangement, which entirely exempts young slaves from taxes, would seem to have been designed to encourage the rearing of slaves for market; or, at any rate, such is its effect. On the other hand, capital vested in manufacturing and merchandise is taxed enormously. A thousand dollars' worth of land pays $1 50. A negro worth that amount, or even twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, only pays 50 cents; while a thousand dollars invested in manufacturing, is taxed ten dollars! Is it surprising that a State which adheres to this policy is more remarkable for the number of slaves it rears for market than for the amount of its manufactures?

This is an important movement in North Carolina—important as wellas for the character and influence of the men engaged in it, as for its object. Its movers are not obscure "visionaries," but prominent and leading members of both political parties; and although the Address disclaims party purposes, it is not improbable that the State, and the editor * * * favors the movement; while the State Senator from Wake, a democrat, is a prime mover in the enterprise, and probably the author of the Address. It finds favor in the western part of the State with all parties, and is published with approbation by the Greensborough *Patriot*, the leading opposition organ in that section. The *Patriot* says that it is satisfied, from the signs of the times, that the Opposition State Convention will take ground for a change in the constitution, so as to engraft the *ad valorem* principle of taxation upon it at the peril of the western members seceding, and running an independent ticket.

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[From the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Press.]

CANNOT KEEP OUT OF IT.

While the administration papers of the South are endeavoring to put down all discussion of the slavery question by discussing one side of it constantly and to the exclusion of everything else, and to calm the agitation by getting furiously agitated themselves, they occasionally find the ugly subject disturbing them at home in a most uncomfortable way.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of a recent date, contains a long address to the people of the State by the "Wake County Workingmen's Association" which we should expect to hear the democratic journals characterise as an incendiary document. *It has the same general effect as Helper's Impending Crisis*, (a book addressed to the non-slaveholding whites of the South by a native of North Carolina, and extensively advertised by the New York *Herald* and Hartford *Times*;) it comes from non-slaveholders and will lead them to investigate more fully the influence of the system upon their interests.

The object of the Association is to bring about an equalization of taxation in the State, so that slave property may be compelled to pay its equal portion of the public burdens.

[Here follows the statistical portion of the above article from the *Era*, appropriated without credit. The *Press* then concludes as follows:]

The *Standard*, which publishes the Address, is the leading democratic paper of the State * * * * The Greensborough *Patriot* publishes it with approbation; the western part of the State, where there are fewer slaves, strongly supports it, and the opposition State convention will probably take ground for a change of the constitution. *And so the irrepressible conflict goes on.*

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COUNTY BOARD OF VALUATION.—The Board of Valuation for Rowan County, met at the Court House in Salisbury, yesterday, (Monday). H. L. Robards, Esq., was elected chairman, and W. A. Houck, secretary. Three lists were examined at the first session which occupied the greater part of the day, from which it appeared that the value of property has largely increased and that the revenue will be considerably augmented. The question of taxing church property was debated but no decision arrived at. The Board will continue to sit from day to day till all the lists are disposed of. Persons having business with this Board will now have an opportunity of attending to it.

We have merely space to call attention to the meeting at Murphy's Hall TO-NIGHT, Tuesday. The object is to further the movement now so general throughout the South, for commercial independence of the North. We trust a good turnout will be made. The Ladies are respectfully urged to attend. Good speeches may be expected.

☞ Hon. John Letcher was inaugurated Governor of Virginia on the 1st inst.

Our Cotemporaries.

W. J. Yates, Esq., has associated with himself in the future management of the Western (Charlotte) *Democrat*, his brother, Mr. Edwin A. Yates, who has been connected with the paper since its establishment. We are pleased to learn that the *Democrat* is in a prosperous condition; and the Editors announce that whenever it is deemed necessary, the paper will be issued oftener than once a week. Both the Editors are practical Printers. The *Democrat* has been ably, respectably and independently conducted, as every thing Mr. W. J. Yates touches must be; and the success which has attended that gentleman's management of the paper, proves that there is nothing in editorial life incompatible with the character and deportment of a gentleman. The Editors have our best wishes for their continued success.

The new year has marked another "mile stone" in the progress of the Fayetteville *Observer*. With this year, we learn from that paper, the Senior Editor enters upon his thirty-sixth year, (about as long as we have been in the world!), and the Junior his eleventh year of editorial life. Thirty-six years of the harrassing, wearying life of an editor! No wonder that Mr. Hale, Sen., should have a "white head," when ours is considerably sprinkled with grey—yet, young as we are, we have been connected with the press nearly *twenty-four years*. The *Observer*, at no former period, has been in so prosperous a condition in every department. This is as it should be, for the *Observer* is energetically and ably conducted.

A few days ago the veteran Editor, "*Tommy* Loring," of the Goldsboro *Tribune*, completed his *seventieth* year! We do not know how many of these years have been spent in the editorial chair—enough, however, to place the venerable Editor at the head, or next to the head of the North-Carolina editorial family—for Dennis Heartt still lives. We feel as if we could philosophise on this subject, but we are admonished by the spirit with which Mr. Loring alludes to the accumulated load of years he bears. He says:

Perhaps some one would like to know how we feel in regard to our duties in defence of the Constitution and Southern Rights. Perhaps you think we are going to say:

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door!"

No—thank you—we quote

"Blow wind—come rack!
At least we'll die with harness on our back!"

"Till Birnam wood do come to Dunsinane," may *you* live, old friend, your harness never oppressing you nor fitting you uneasily! and, gentlemen, may you *all* live and prosper till "you've no more work to do."

Arms for Volunteers.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. Abernethy, of Lincolnton, in reply to an application to his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, for arms for a volunteer company, will be interesting to those who may hereafter apply, and will at the same time show how inadequately the State is supplied with effective weapons for military purposes. Gov. Ellis takes a lively interest in this matter, and will doubtless do every thing that possibly can be done. The suggestion he throws out relative to using the arms now at our disposal, is worthy of note. No company need be deterred from vigorously prosecuting its drill; for by the time our people have learned the use of arms in organized bodies, efficient ones will no doubt be in abundance. At all events, in proportion to the inefficiency of the weapon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 23d, 1859.

SIR:—Your favor of the 17th instant is to hand, from which I am pleased to learn that your neighbors have resolved upon forming a volunteer company for the defence of the state.

I feel obliged to every gentleman, as I doubt not the public will, who interests himself in organizing military companies of this character, as our volunteer corps is almost the only species of military organization now existing in the State. The militia system, as established by law, has become completely prostrated; in many parts of the State there are neither men enrolled, nor officers to whom orders can be issued; nor do I hope to be able to give this system any very useful vitality until additional legislation can be had upon the subject. The defects of the law are radical, and until they are amended, it will not be possible to effect a complete organization of our military forces.

I regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to comply with your request to be furnished with the modern improved rifle. There is not one gun of this description at my disposal. Fifteen hundred flint and steel rifles and some two thousand flint and steel muskets, together with a small number of pistols and cannon, are the only fire arms now to be found in our armories, and these, for all practical purposes, may be considered as almost useless. With such weapons our troops could not face those armed with the modern rifle.

In consequence of this deficiency, and the large demand for arms by the volunteer companies recently formed, all of whom desire the modern rifle, I made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for two thousand long range rifles. I have not yet received from him a reply to my letter, as I had reason to expect, but learn through one of our Senators that the Secretary will not furnish us with these arms.

There will be due the State, early in the coming year, four hundred and twenty muskets only. If I receive our quota in rifles, as I expect to do, we would not get more than two hundred, the rifle being more costly than the musket,—and this number would not furnish more than one fifth part of our volunteers who are now without arms of any kind.

This, sir, is the condition of the State with reference to arms for our defence, and I have no power by law to improve it.

I would suggest that all volunteer companies accept such arms as we have, as they would answer the ordinary purposes of drill.

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

H. W. ABERNETHY, Esq.,
Lincolnton, N. C.

Appointments at the M. E. Conference.

The following are the appointments for the Salisbury District:

Salisbury District.—W. H. Bobbitt, P. E.
Salisbury, T. W. Guthrie.
Rowan, R. A. Willis.
East Rowan, J. J. Hines.
Mocksville, M. C. Thomas, T. B. Recks, Sup't.
Iredell, W. C. Gannon, W. W. Albea, Sup't.
South Iredell, R. S Webb.
Alexander, Jno. W. Floyd.
Jonesville, J. T. Kerans.
Wilkes, C. M. Anderson.
Surry, J. W. Avent.
Blue Ridge Mission, M. N. Taylor.
Sauratown Mission, S. Helsebeck.

N. C. STATE DEBT.—Treasurer Courts announces that he is ready to pay off the $500,000 bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State, which fall due next month.

NEW KIND OF COTTON.—A new kind of cotton is being grown in South Carolina. The fibre is nearly two inches in length, and is as fine and glossy as floss silk.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this school.—It is very pleasantly located, and offers every inducement to those having daughters to educate.

Arrest of Abolitionists.

The *Rev.* Daniel worth was arrested and lodged in Greensboro' jail on the 23rd ult. On the following day the prisoner was examined and heard in his defence.—It appears that Worth is a native of Guilford, but for thirty years up to two years ago, when he returned, he has resided in Indiana; that he is a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church; that he had been preaching ever since his return to this State in Forsyth, Guilford and Randolph; that on many occasions, in his preaching, in presence of slaves and free negroes, he used incendiary language tending to stir up insurrection and to make slaves dissatisfied with their condition; and that he had distributed several copies of the "Impending Crisis."

Worth in his defence did not pretend to deny these charges, but attempted to justify his course in a speech of an hour's length. He was bound in a sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, but in default of bail was committed.

On the 27th ult., George W. Vestal, of Chatham, was taken before his Honor, Judge Saunders, at Raleigh, on the charge of uttering abolition incendrary sentiments. It was proved he was in correspondence with abolitionists; that he had papers for signature in his school house (he was a school teacher,) the object of which was to petition Congress for the extinction of slavery and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. These petitions, it is supposed, were sent from Ohio by Vestal's father, an abolition preacher. The prisoner gave bond in a sum of $2,000 for his appearance at next Superior Court.

Three other abolitionists—Thomas Turner, of Guilford, Jonathan Harris, and Jessee Wheeler, have been arrested, and been committed or held to bail in sums of $500 to $2,000 for circulating the "Impending Crisis."

Congress.

No Speaker elected yet and no sign of it. During the last ten days but two votes were taken and they resulted fruitlessly.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Brown denied the truth of the report that he intended to attack the President's Message. He contended, however, that further legislation was necessary for the protection of slavery in the Territories. Messrs. Doolittle and Pugh were opposed to further legislation on the subject. On the 4th Mr. Wigfall, the new Texas Senator took his seat. Mr. Mason appeared in an entire suit of Virginia grey. The President's Message was under consideration.—Mr. Howell, of Ky., introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

In the House, on the 3d, Mr. English defended the Kansas Compromise bill.—whole question; but the Black Republicans endeavored to re-open the question in order to acquire political power. Two votes for Speaker were then taken—Sherman received 101, three short of enough; the rest scattered.

Two more ballots were had for Speaker on Friday last with the same result.

Democratic Meeting in Rowan.

On Saturday morning last, an informal meeting of Democrats was held at the office of N. N. Fleming, Esq., Maj. N. F. Hall in the chair, at which it was resolved to postpone the county meeting called for that day, in consideration of the inclement state of the weather and the impassible condition of the public roads, till the 7th of FEBRUARY, it being the TUESDAY OF COURT WEEK. The meeting was composed of Democrats from several portions of the county.

Later in the day, though the weather continued to be excessively cold and wet, a disposition to hold the meeting was strongly evinced, it being ascertained that a pretty large number of the "unterrified" had braved the storm and roads to be present. When such evidence of devotion as this are to be seen in the Democratic ranks, it is clear that the Opposition will have "a hard to travel" in August and November next. It was unanimously agreed, however, to hold the meeting on the Tuesday of court week, in order to give every Democrat in the county a chance of being present.

Brother Democrats don't forget the meeting. Roll up in large numbers—come all of you—and let us have a huge Mass Meeting.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.—The Charlotte *Democrat* publishes a call for a Democratic meeting, to be held at Charlotte, on Monday the 23d inst., to appoint delegates to the State and District conventions. It is suggested that the District conventions be not held till after the State Convention, which meets at Raleigh on the 8th of March. We approve of the suggestion. The action of the State convention should first be known.

Attention is respectfully invited to the card and advertisement of Messrs. FISHER, FOARD and HOOKER, Grocers and Commission Merchants, of Newbern. This firm is one of the most respectable and reliable in the State.

Our advertisement columns of to-day include very many new advertisements of importance. Examine them.

☞ Mr. Moses A. Smith will accept our thanks for a box of excellent cigars.—We profess to know something of a good cigar, and having given them a fair trial we pronounce them good. We presume Mr. S. has more of the same sort, which may be had at the post office.

Gov. Ellis.

The following article from the Charlotte *Democrat*, will meet the cordial approval of every Democrat in North-Carolina:

"DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—We notice that in various parts of the State Democratic meetings have been held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 8th of March for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and to District Conventions to select delegates to the National Convention at Charleston.

In every meeting so far, the administration of Gov. Ellis has been cordilly approved, and he recommended for re-nomination. We believe this is the sentiment of the Democracy of the whole State. Of course it is expected that we should be friendly disposed to Gov. Ellis and his administration, but we can say, sincerely, that in all our intercourse with politicians and public officers, we have never found one who was more anxious to discharge his duties honestly, fairly, and in such a way as would promote the interests of the State and her citizens, than John W. Ellis While he is a decided party man, his actions are not governed entirely by political or sectional considerations, but by an earnest desire *to do right* and discharge the responsible duties of his official station so that North-Carolina may have honor and the people profit thereby."

The President's Message.

The press generally speak in terms of commendation of the conservative views of President Buchanan's Message. The N. Y. *Times* (republican opposition) closes a review of it by saying:

On the whole, then, this State paper must be pronounced a sensible document, with more of sober truth than of party sophistry, than such productions usually contain; and considering the character of the times and the nature of the crisis at which it appears, singularly free from misrepresentations and clap trap exaggerations. It does credit to the head and the heart of its author; and in passing this eulogium upon it, we need hardly express our anxious hope that his final message to the nation may record with equal calmness and with happier confidence, the lifting of the the clouds which now sadden the political sky, and cast their shadows alike upon the President and the people.

Mills' Restaurant.

Strangers visiting Salisbury will find this a superior establishment. It has recently been opened—everything entirely new—and is conducted in a highly creditable manner. The Bar is well supplied with a superior stock of wines, liquors, &c., and the culinary department is under the control of an experienced cook. The billiard room is supplied with two good tables and a bagatelle table is fitted up in an adjoining room. See advertisement in another column.

THE WEATHER.—We have had abundance of snow and frost since the new year came in. Ice in abundance, three to four inches thick, has been stored for summer, and during the glorious time at skating on the finest sheet of water in the State for that purpose—McCoy's mill pond. General Thaw has visited us once or twice, but Jack Frost was at his work again immediately on the General's departure. Things are getting pretty free however and yesterday and to-day the sun was bright and warm.

THE BOOK PEDLERS ONCE MORE.—The Hartford (Conn.) Evening *Press* devotes a whole column to our strictures on the version of the arrest of Miller and Coe, published in that paper. We will notice the matter finally in our next. We hope also to tell the Greensboro' *Patriot what a Governor is for* in our next.

We are indebted to F. I. Wilson, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of the Address of the Wake County Working Men's Association, which reached us on Saturday evening last.

The pamphlet is made up from the matter as it appeared in the *Standard*, in which paper it was doubtless correct.

THE MARKETS.—We are making arrangements to furnish reliable reports of the markets of several towns interested in the trade of this section of the State.—Our Salisbury reporters, Messrs. Sprague, are fully competent to discharge this important duty and their reports may be relied upon

☞ Some remarks in reply to the insinuation of the Fayetteville *Observer* that we were actuated by unkind feeling in failing to copy certain articles, are crowded out.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.—The Rutherford *Enquirer* office is for sale, the proprietor, L. P. Erwin, Esq., wishing to engage in other business.

His Excellency, Gov. Ellis arrived in Salisbury on Friday last and remained till Monday night. He is looking remarkably well.

☞ The communicasion of "H" and the second one of "N" are crowded out this week.

ABOLITION VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We clip the following from the Hartford (Conn.) *Press*, a wool-died abolition sheet:

"Under our telegraphic head is a synopsis of this long-expected document. Mr. Buchanan goes the whole length of the pro-slavery creed concerning slavery in the territories. The people are ready for the issue."

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.—This valuable and attractive watering place, is offered for sale.—This is a rare opportunity for an enterprising man. See advertisement.

Two men, Joseph Sparks and Oscar Flint, were assailed in the suburbs of Baltimore, a few nights ago, by a gang of shoulder hitters. Flint was knocked down but his companion escaped by flight. When the scoundrels hit Flint, *Sparks flew*.

SENATOR CLINGMAN, we regret to learn, is so unwell as to be confined to his apartment.—*States and Union of the 2d.*

A CARD.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the following colloquy occurred between Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and myself:

Mr. Grow. * * * "And had the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Branch) been as familiar with constitutional law and parliamentary precedents as his long practice in legislation would have led us to suppose, he could have found sufficient and abundant reasons to justify my conduct and that of a majority of the House, without violating all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative bodies by impugning the motives of his peer, and charging sordid and selfish considerations as the moving motive and cause of our action."

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether I am to understand his language as imputing to me any conduct that was ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I said that the gentleman violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative assemblies. It needs no reference to parliamentary law to know that. The first rule of parliamentary law is that no gentleman has the right to impugn the motives of another.

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he means, by that language, to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I ask the gentleman to refer to his own language, and see what he think.s

Mr. BRANCH. I demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to know whether he means by that language to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly or unbecoming?

Mr. GROW. The gentleman charged the other day, that I had defeated the Post Office appropriation bill, in order to compel the President of the United States to call an extra session of Congress. I say that such an imputation on my motives was not gentlemanly under parliamentary law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat the question which I have already asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania—whether he designs in those remarks to impute to me any conduct unbecoming a gentleman? A failure to respond I shall assume to be an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Clerk, I take the language of the gentleman. What I have said on it is plain English, and there it stands. The gentleman the other day impugned my motive of action on the Post Office bill. The impugnment of motives in a legislative body, is everywhere regarded, not only as unparliamentary, but as ungentlemanly, under parliamentary practice and law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat that the gentleman has not responded to my inquiry, and that I shall take his failure to respond as an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. The gentleman can take just what he pleases.

Mr. BRANCH. I will do so.

Immediately after the occurrence, I addressed to Mr. Grow, and handed to my friend, Mr. Winslow, for delivery, a note, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1859.

"SIR: Will you please name a time and place outside the District of Columbia at which you will receive me a communication in writing. Very respectfully,

"L. O'B. BRANCH.

"HON. GALUSHA A. GROW."

On the copy of this note retained, is an endorsement by Mr. Winslow in these words:

"The note of which this is a copy was handed to me by Mr. Branch immediately after the colloquy between him and Mr. Grow. No opportunity occurred of delivering it without attracting undue attention until I met Mr. Grow at the Capitol on Friday. WARREN WINSLOW.

During Friday evening I received from Mr. Grow through Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, a reply of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1559.
7 o'clock p. m.

"SIR: Your note of 20th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend Gov. Winslow, at 12 o'clock m. to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives in reply to your speech inpugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator.

"On that occasion I used no language in violation of parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct.

"If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding duelling as at varience with the precepts of the Christian religion, and the sentiments of Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and freedom of debate guarantied by the Constitution I shall defend whenever they are assailed.

"Very respectfully, yours,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

"HON. L. O'B. BRANCH.

By those who are acquainted with the penal code of this District, to which my attention is drawn by Mr. Grow in his letter, it would be readily understood that no other course is left me than to publish this narrative, and leave the whole matter to the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

L. O'B. BRANCH.
WASHINGTON, January 2, 1860.

Writing of this affair, a Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, that gallant son of Connecticut, who accepted a gold medal for knocking down a member of Congress against whom he never struck a blow—considers himself the champion of Republicanism. And, so considering, he has gradually taken courage, until he ventured to insult Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, in debate.

Having taken his position, GALUSHA began to meditate, and yesterday sat like a "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," while his friends wondered whether he would receive a challenge, and enquired, in the language of BULWER, "what will he do with it?"

In the evening, *on dit*, Mr. BRANCH demanded an explanation of the offensive language used, whereupon the gallant GALUSHA whined forth his abhorrence of duelling, but said that he would defend himself. Soon afterwards—about 10 p. m.—a hackman made oath that he was engaged by Mr Grow to take himself and friends to "Silver Spring" at three o'clock in the morning. Whereupon a Metropolitan Dogberry "bound over" Mr. BRANCH

o keep the peace, General McQUEEN and others of his colleagues signing a bond for $5000.

This morning, probably before Mr. BRANCH was up, the gallant GALUSHA passed down the avenue, escorted by the valiant BURLINGAME, and soon afterwards he was also "bound over." But now his trumpeters assert that he was armed, and that, by the *Code Duello*, Mr. BRANCH was bound to have attacked him within twenty-four hours after the challenge had been declined, but a rencontre sought. His "friend" is Mr. FENTON, a New York member—His "adviser," Mr. LONGNECKER, a Republican colleague from Pennsylvania. As it is not probable that Mr. BRANCH will notice him further, GALUSHA will now cultivate fresh laurels, and may be Speaker.

For the Banner.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The Republican party appears to have been organized to aid the cause of abolition. Its doctrines tend to create sedition. At the present time it appears as if both the power and the will were possessed by that party to overthrow the confederacy and put an end to what we have fondly hoped was a successful experiment of a democratic form of government. It has long struck sturdy blows at the foundation of the Union, and made such serious breaches in the wall that the whole edifice is in danger of falling unless some sudden check in the popular feeling of the North-[illegible] takes place, by which the dam-[illegible] be repaired, and the structure al-[illegible]stand upon the solid basis of the [illegible]on, which alone upholds it.—[illegible] no other foundation, and this can-[illegible]torn from under it, or seriously bro-ken without speedy repairs or loss of the edifice.

The Republican party have control of the Northern States; they openly preach rebellion to the laws of the Union relating to the institution of slavery, constantly strive to influence the popular will against them, and in some States have passed laws setting them at open defiance, and made it a penal offence to act in obedience to them. And while thus demolishing or striving to demolish every block of stone in the foundation of the structure of a color objectionable to them, they laugh in derision at those who are trying to save the building, and accuses them of being the parties who are seeking its destruction, because they call attention to the natural result of this breaking up of the foundation.

The war upon slavery they have pursued openly and in most instances unscrupulously; representing the institution as a compound of horrors that could only have been devised in the infernal regions, and enforced by friends; until the Northern pulpit has to a great extent became impregnated with a holy horror of the institution, and given imaginary pictures of Southern life as consisting of little beside stabbing, shooting and hanging white people, or roasting, lashing or torturing servants. These teachings from houses consecrated to the worship of the Great Intelligence, by ministers ordained to preach *truth* and righteousness, are taken by the mass as true; and like weeds sown among good grain, have increased until the crop of public opinion in the northern fields, contains more tares than wheat. And the difficulty does not stop there, for we who are tilling the Southern fields, are subjected to the continuous efforts of those who have damaged the northern crop to scatter tares among our own.

By the bargain we have made, you gentlemen of the Northern States agreed with us of the Southern, that the work should be done in a certain manner for the mutual advantage of all parties concerned.—While the contract has been performed, we have gathered good harvests, increased our wealth and resources as far as could be desired or expected; and all have gained by the connection we made with each other. A feeling of good fellowship pervaded our people, we labored together in clearing and fencing new lands, erecting new houses and barns, and making new roads for the improvement of the estate, until our condition becomes not only a source of gratitude and thankfulness to ourselves, but of wonder and admiration to every one else.

Why then should this harmony be disturbed? Why break down each others fences, and into each others fields? Why scatter weeds among each other's crops?—Why break down the foundation wall of our great edifice to remove any of the laws or Constitutional provisions of which it is composed? We tell you the destruction of the edifice, and a break up of the foundation is the speedy end of your labors unless you desist and that quickly, and join us in repairing damages and in our efforts to establish fraternal feeling. We don't want you to continue efforts to [illegible] meeting among us, nor to send [illegible]ments among our servants to convince them is their duty to cut our throats, steal or burn our property, or run away, nor use the general contract as to carrying the mails through the land to scatter your fire brands in the shape of treasonable publications among our people.

What we do want is that you shall *honestly* and *honorably* perform the contract on your part, meet us in the new lands as possessed of equal rights, and with an intention of establishing friendly relations between us and you; *but don't shoot your friendly feelings into us with Sharpe's rifles*, nor send armies of hired vagabonds to those lands to give us such manifestations of your fraternal regard. Break up your "underground railroads," cease misrepresenting us and our institutions, and turn your attention a little more to your own particular fields, where you will find enough work for some time to come in rooting out the weeds of your own sowing.

N.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two suspicious men were arrested in Stokes county week before last, and "put through" according to law. One was believed to be a counterfeiter, from Virginia, and the other an Ohio emissary. The latter pawned his horse, saddle and bridle as security for his appearance at the next term of the Court for that county, and departed on foot. Papers found in his possession, convicted him of several falsehoods, and strengthened the suspicious as to his character. He was passing as a book pedler.—*Watchman.*

ONLY A SAMPLE.—The New Hampshire member of the Republican National Committee, recently in session at New York, is Mr. George G. Fogg, editor of the Concord *Independent Democrat*, which has expressed the opinion that the only way to get rid of slavery is to foment rebellion among the slaves.—*Hartford Times.*

MARRIED:

Near Wetaug, Illinois, Dec. the 15th, 1859, by Rev. Daniel Jinkens, Mr. Henry C. Lentz, to Miss Sarah Peeler.

On New Year's morning by the Rev. J. A. Linn, Mr. Silas Wyatt, to Miss Rosetta Rufty.

In Cabarrus County, Dec. 28th, by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, Mr. Tobias Miller and Miss. Jemina E. daughter of Mr. Daniel Bost.

In this County, on Dec. 29th, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. Matthew Kerr, to Miss Margaret C. Moore.

On the 1st day of Dec. 1859, by the Rev J. A. Linn, Mr. Joseph Eagle, to Miss Mary Jane Wyatt.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

JANUARY 9, 1860.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES—dried	50 to 1 00	MOLASSES: Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	34 to 45
Hams,	13½ to 15	NAILS,	5¾ to 6
Sides,	12 00	OATS,	45
Hog Round,	12 13	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	TANNERS Oil:	
BUTTER,	14 to 20	per gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	40 to 50
Adamantine,	23 to 30	Sweet,	30 to 40
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2½ to 00
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	12½ to 14	Sack,	$250 275
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
COTTON,	10 to 12	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	1 00 to 1 05	Brown, 4-4,	10 to 11
CORN,	60 65	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
per 100 lbs,	230 245	Loaf,	14 to 17
per bbls	490 500	Clarified,	10¼ to 11
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		TURPENTINE,	$7 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	90 1 00
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	12½ to 13	10 by 12	$2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	60 65	10 by	2 50 to 8 000

REMARKS.—During holidays but very little activity in trade has shown itself. Farmers have kept themselves mostly at home, and but little produce has come in. We anticipate soon a favorable change.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Rowan are requested to meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on TUESDAY FEBRUARY, 7th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Conventions to be held early in the ensuing year, and for other important business.

December, 20, 1859.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

NOTICE.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT

Wyatt's and get a Catalogue

Of Garden and Flower Seeds.

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Exchange Restaurant

ON MAIN STREET,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

IN BEARD'S NEW BRICK BUILDING.

IN THIS RESTAURANT WILL BE FOUND daily Fresh Norfolk Oysters,

Stewed, Chafed, Fried,

or served up in any other way, Ham and Eggs, Wild Game, Coffee &c.

Also will be found at the Bar.

Heidsie,	Brandies,
Anchor,	Whiskeys,
Pale Sherry,	India Ale,
Port,	Scotch Ale,
Maderia,	Brown Stout,
Hock,	Porter,
Claret,	Fresh Cream Ale, &c.,

☞ Billiard and Bagatelle Tables in the Saloon above.

W. J. MILLS.

January, 1st. 1860. tf-29.

$4,000 WORTH OF MARBLE.

Will be sold at the marble yard of H. C. Malcolm, on Thursday the 26th instant, about four thousand dollars worth of Marble, finished and in an unfinished state. Also marble tools, benches, &c. One Bay Mare, two Sulkies, three sets of Harness, one Buggy, and if not sold privately, a valuable lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

SAMUEL REEVES, Trus.

All persons indebted to H. C. Malcolm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL REEVES.

January 4, 1860. 3t-29.

SALE OF SLAVES.

AS EXECUTOR OF JANE McCOY, I SHALL Sell to the highest bidder, at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, on the 2d, day of February next, being Court week, TWO SLAVES, namely, a boy 9 years and a girl about 6 years old.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. ROWZEE, Ex'r.

January 12, 1860. 29-ts.

CALL AND GET A Catalogue

OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Just received a fresh and large Supply over three Hundred varieties also **Clover, Timothy, Blue, and Orchard Grass Seeds, Mercer Potatoes, Onion Buttons and Sets, Early Garden Corn.**

W. H. WYATT, Wholesale & Retail Druggist and Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main Street Salisbury N. C.

January 12, 1860. 29-3m.

NOTICE.

CORN AND HOGS FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON Friday the 27th of the month, about 500 Bushels of Corn belonging to the minor heirs of Isac Kestler, Deceased, of which there is about 300 Bushels on the River Plantation, the other 200 Bushels and Hay on the Butner place. Sale to take place on the River place at 11 o'clock, on the Butner place at 2 o'clock.

Terms made known on day of sale.

R. J. LINN, } Guars.
D. BARRINGER, }

January 12, 1860. 29-3t.

GRASS SEEDS!

GRASS SEEDS.

NEW CROP AND VERY CHOICE FROM Landreth.

Red Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Herds, "
Timothy "
White Clover,

For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS':

January 12, 1860. tf-29.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Garden Seeds, of all kinds and varieties from Landreth. If you want to be supplied call at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

January 12, 1860. 29-tf.

Glen Anna Female Seminary,

Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

This School is on the North Carolina Railroad between Charlotte and Raleigh. The Spring Session of 1860 will commence January 10th.

Terms: Board, washing and fuel, per session of 21 weeks, $35.00 (Lights Extra.) English Branches, from $5 to 15.00 Music on the Piano, Melodian or Guitar, 20.00. The Languages and Ornamental Branches 5.00. No charge for Maps, Globes or Musical Instruments. Half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of the session. Our course is thorough, both solid and ornamental. The health and good water of Thomasville are not surpassed in the State. This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. For further information apply to

J. W. THOMAS,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

Jan. 12, 1860. 9t-pd.

Sale of Piedmont Springs.

THE Subscriber, on the *First Monday in February*, 1860, will offer for sale *on the Premises*, to the highest bidder, these well known and popular Springs, situated in the COUNTY OF STOKES, N. C., within two miles of the County seat. Rarely has there been presented to the public a watering place containing so many advantages, both as to locality and virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are situated in a high, healthy, and abundant country, in the midst of most beautiful mountain scenery, within twelve miles of the main stage road from Salem via Madison to Danville, and about the same distance from the proposed route of the Danville and High Point Railroad, which is now under survey and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion. The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill and falls into a beautiful rock basin, and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustible supply of water.

This water has been analyzed by a most distinguished chemist, and, to use his own language, "contains more of the healing virtues than any water south of the Saratoga." But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, all Cutaneous affections, Dispepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c. &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves.

The improvements are good, the grounds are enclosed, and the buildings, consisting of three large framed houses with a number of cabins, are sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber P. SMALLWOOD,

Rich square, Northampton county N. C.

Jan. 12, 1860. 29-3t.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

(EXCEPT LIQUORS)

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

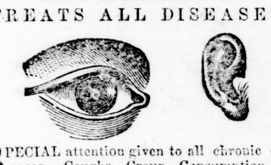
NEWBERN, N. C.

G. F. FISHER. J. F. FOARD. O. HOOKER.

January 12, 1860. 29-3m.

DR. BAAKEE

TREATS ALL DISEASES.



SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases.—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, and Lungs; all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated; Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa. The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing **Cancers, old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula** of every description, **Scald Head, Worms, Polypus of the Nose,**

Or in any other part of the body,

Tumors, and **Swellings**

of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Doctor Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid," that will produce absorption of the "Cataract," and restore permanent vision to the Eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the

Eyes and Ears

Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful

ARTIFICIAL EYES AND TYMPANUMS, OR EAR DRUMS,

which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear Trumpets of every description; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable

Artificial Hands,

with the Arm and Elbow Attachment; Artificial Feet, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee Joint attachment.

These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every description, for either sex, and Trusses particularly adapted for females in a weak condition, also for those with Prolapsus Uteri.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.

All letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic Diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE,

Office, 704 Broadway, a few Doors above Fourth street, New York City.

Jan. 1, 1860. 29 1y.

NOTICE.

CORN AND HOGS FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON Friday the 27th of the month, about 500 Bushels of Corn belonging to the minor heirs of Isac Kestler, Deceased, of which there is about 300 Bushels on the River Plantation, the other 200 Bushels and Hay on the Butner place. Sale to take place on the River place at 11 o'clock, on the Butner place at 2 o'clock.

Terms made known on day of sale.

R. J. LINN, } Guars.
D. BARRINGER, }

January 12, 1860. 29-3t.

GRASS SEEDS!

GRASS SEEDS.

NEW CROP AND VERY CHOICE FROM Landreth.

Red Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Herds, "
Timothy "
White Clover,

For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS':

January 12, 1860. tf-29.

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DOCTOR BAAKEE,

Office, 704 Broadway, a few Doors above Fourth street, New York City.

Jan. 1, 1860. 29 1y.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson D. D., Bishop of the Diverse of N. C., will preach (Providence permitting,) in Salisbury, on Sunday the 29th of January, and in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 2d of February. During the intermediate days, he will visit the Churches in the Rev. Mr. Wetmore's Parish.

January 10 1860.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

Newbern, N. C.,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, (Liquors excepted) Lime, Cement, Land Plaster, Guanoes, &c. &c. They are expecting in a short time several Cargoes of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Alum, Salt and Sack Salt, West India Fruits, Hides, &c., in return for shipments of Flour, and other N. C. Produce, for which orders are solicited which will be filled on arrival of the vessels at the lowest market prices. They will receive in payment for Groceries, or sell on commission, articles of Produce such as Flour, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Cotton, Yarn, &c.

January 12, 1860. 29-1m.

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF EQUITY I will offer the following lands for sale at auction:

THE KELLY PLANTATION,

adjoining the lands of Mrs. Macoy, Thomas Kincaid and others, on the waters of Grant's Creek. Sale to take place at the Court House on the 4th February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Terms, 12 months credit, interest after 6 months, purchaser giving bond with two approved surcties. ($2.50.)

THE JOEL REED PLANTATION,

containing about 200 acres on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of Daniel Miller, R. J. Linn and others. Sale at the Court House, February 4th. Credit of six months, purchaser giving bond with two approved surcties.—Biddings to open at $2542,10. ($2.50.)

THE CHRISTOPHER LYERLY LANDS

consisting of about 66 acres on the South Fork of Cain Creek, adjoining the landsof John Wise, Simon Shaver and others, being the lands covered by the dower of Alexander Kestler's widow. Also another tract adjoining the lands of Milus Arey, Jacob Miller and others, containing ——acres, being the life of estate of Mary Myers. Sale at the Court House, February 4th Six months credit, bond and two sureties ($2.50)

THE SAM'L UPRIGHT PLANTATION,

containing about 160 acres more or less, ad joining the lands of Peter Upright and others. Sale to take place on the 1st day of February next, at the residence of Peter Upright, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Six months credit, purchaser giving bond with two approved surcities. ($2.50) L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Dec. 13th, 1859. (Pr's. fee $10.00.) 25tf.

JO HNPERRY. E. G. LUMPKIN

H. H. BRINSON,

Of North Carolina,

WITH

J. Ferry & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, RUM, CORDIALS,

Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND TEAS.

No. 51 Light Street, North of Pratt,

Baltimore, Md.

Nov 20-6mpd

JERSEY SETTLEMENT LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING MADE INVESTMENTS IN THE South-west, I now offer for sale that valuable tract of land in the Jersey Settlement, known as the KELLY PLACE, and containing 950 acres.

This plantation is situated one mile from the North Carolina Railroad, and is in good condition; being well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and tobacco. For further particulars, refer, in my absence, to Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, and B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury.

ANDERSON ELLIS.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-6m.

NEGROES

Negroes.

WILL BE SOLD IN THE TOWN OF SALisbury, on Tuesday the 7th, day of February next (it being County Court week) 12 or 13 extra likely Negroes, among which is a good Carpenter and Blacksmith, two Women, and four Children the balance young men of extra size and quality.

Terms made known on day of sale.

B. B. ROBERTS, } Ex. of J. H.
B. A. DAVIS. } Jenkins.

Dec. 27 1859. 27-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY BOOKSTORE, I avail myself of this method to return my thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors, Messrs. Burke & Stewart. JAS. H. ENNISS.

A LOT of W. INDIA SUGAR. Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and is in fact gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Weakness, Female Complaints, Disentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) **in twenty minutes,** if spoonfuls are taken at commencement of **Fever** and **Ague,** and will prevent the **Chills** if taken on an empty stomach each morning. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle, must be strictly followed. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

**Bilious Attacks, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Inward Piles, Flatulency, Colic, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Inward Piles, Flatulency, Colic, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!

for the benefit of the

MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,

OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA,

Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature!

25,828 PRIZES.

More than ONE PRIZE to every TWO Tickets.

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000!!

Tickets only $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

To be Drawn each Saturday in Jan. 1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 53, to be drawn Jan. 7, 1860.
Class 54, to be drawn Jan. 14.
Class 55, to be drawn Jan. 21.
Class 56, to be drawn Jan. 28.

MAGNIFICIENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,00
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100
5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5000
10 "	500	are	5,000
2 "	400	are	800
2 "	300	are	600
2 "	200	are	400
50 "	150	are	7,500
100 "	100	are	10,000
100 "	95	are	9,500
100 "	85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $200	near to $60,000	prize are	$800
4 Prizes of 150	near to 20,000	prize are	600
4 Prizes of 125	near to 10,000	prize are	500
4 Prizes of 100	near to 5,000	prize are	400
8 Prizes of 80	near to 4,000	prize are	640
8 Prizes of 60	near to 3,000	prize are	480
8 Prizes of 50	near to 2,000	prize are	400
8 Prizes of 40	near to 1,500	prize are	320
400 Prizes of 20	near to 100	prize are	8,000
25,000 " " 8	near to - - - -		200,000
25,828 Prizes amounting to	- - -		$366,040

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certicates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15
" " 10 Eighth " 7.50

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.—Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use **The Express Companies,** whereby money for Tickets, in sums of ten dollars and upwards, can be sent us at our risk and expense, from any city or town where there is an Express Office. The money and order must be enclosed in **a Government Post Office Stamped Envelope,** or the Express Companies cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates by Mail or Express to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO., Savannah Ga.

November 25, 1859.

The Great Wonder

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFessor Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

Bath Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O J Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative. I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and using it, I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield Mass. He is a gentlemen of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dantruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood: and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market-st, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ *And sold by all Good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.*

Nov. 4, 1859. 3m-1y

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS AND FELLOW citizens, will you buy the noble State of North Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this new, large and magnificent MAP, and you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Railroads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this Golden Prize, now is the time. Map seven feet by five. Border views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published.

PEARCE & BEST,

Hillsboro', N. C., 1859.

Agents wanted for every County in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above.

Sept. 13. 12-6m

A FINE lot of Porto Rico Molasses. Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

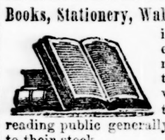
Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included. THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,

No. 14 North Wharves.

Dec. 13. 1y25

BOOKS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.—By the above notice it will be seen that the subscribers have purchased of Mr. James H. Enniss his stock of

Books, Stationery, Wall-Paper, &c., &c., &c.,



in addition to which they expect soon to receive new supplies, and would therefore respectfully invite the attention of teachers, scholars, the reading public generally, and every body else, to their stock

It is our intention to keep on hand every thing usually found in a bookstore. Among our stock may at all times be found an assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Biographies, Histories, all kinds of School Books, Hymn Books, Note Books, Gift Books, Blank Books, Pictures, Writing Paper, Pens, Inks, &c., &c.

Prices Reduced, Sales Increased.

By diligent attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal patronage. We can furnish catalogues of books and prices upon application. Orders for any thing in our line solicited, and shall be promptly attended to.

Bookstore on Main-street, in the house formerly occupied by the late George W. Brown.

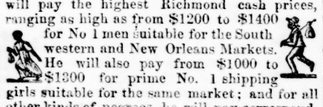
J. K. BURKE
J. J. STEWART.

Salisbury, Oct 11, 1859. 16-tf

500 NO. 1 LIKELY

SHIPPING NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO BUY IMmediately 100 Likely Negroes between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, for which he will pay the highest Richmond cash prices, ranging as high as from $1200 to $1400 for No 1 men suitable for the South western and New Orleans Markets. He will also pay from $1000 to $1200 for prime No. 1 shipping girls suitable for the same market; and for all other kinds of negroes he will pay corresponding prices.



When not absent on business, he will be found at their office, 2 doors above the Post Office.

☞ All letters, or orders, addressed to him at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt attention. JACK HALL.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct 25, 1859 16-tf

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Short Profits!

IN BOYDEN'S GRANITE ROW, OPPOSITE THE ROWAN HOUSE.

THE public generally are invited to call and examine our Splendid Stock of FURNITURE—the Best and Finest in this part of the State. It consists of Bureaus, Centre-tables, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, China Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind, Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat Stands, Wash Stands, &c., in fact, everything in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.

ALSO, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of JOHNSON & WILHELM.

SALISBURY, April 27, '59 1y

ALWAYS ON HAND, TO SELL OR BUY.

BACON, Lard, Butter, Corn-Meal, Flour, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice, Ginger, Almonds, Candy, Raisins, Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon, Powder, Shot, Lead, Cards, Bed Cord, Plow lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-petre, &c. for sale cheap.

Terms: Cash or Produce.

J. F. MOOSE.

June 14, 1859. 49—tf.

At Jenkins' Corner.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 Hhds., W. I. Molasses, 20 Sacks prime Rio Coffee, 6 do Java, 3 do Laguira, 3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar, 10 bbls C. Sugar, 5 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar, 10 bbls. A. B. & C. Sugar, 100 sacks Salt, for sale cheap for cash or country produce.

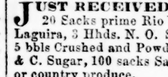
J. F. MOOSE.

Salisbury, June 14, 1859. 49—tf

H. W. RUPP, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED TO A NEW AND larger store, opposite Harris' Hotel, is better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his former patrons and the public generally.—His stock of Jewelry will compare favorably with any city stock. His personal attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. All work warranted. H. W. R.



Sept. 6, 1859. 11-1y

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, lying five miles north of Salisbury. It is situated on the

NEW MOCKSVILLE ROAD,

and watered by Deal's Creek and its tributaries. The tract contains 125 acres, 25 of which are as good

BOTTOM LAND

as can be found in Rowan County.

I will also sell the tract upon which the Mills are now situated, containing 30 acres. The two tracts will be sold separately or together, to suit the purchaser.

The price is low down and the terms will be made easy.

For further particulars, address

JNO. BEARD.

Salisbury, N. C., August 2d, 1859. 6-tf

FROM THE NORTH,

Just Received, 30 barrels Pink Eyed Potatoes for seed and table use.

SPRAGUE BROS.

FROM THE SOUTH,

20 H'ds Molasses and a lot of Prime Rio Coffee, SPRAGUE BROS.

COFFEE! Coffee!! Coffee !! Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha, a large lot on hand and on the way. For sale low by

Apr. 13—40 SPRAGUE BROS.

JST. RECEIVED and in Store 70 bags Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha Coffee

SPRAGUE BROTHRS.

LAND PLASTER, for sale by SPRAGUE BROS

FRESH LOT of Rio Coffee, from the Nort and South, Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

10,000 lbs. West India, and N. O. Brown Sugars. Also, Crushed and Carified, for sale low by

Apr. 12—40 SPRAGUE BROS.

SALT in prime Sacks. Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!—10,000 Hides wanted by

Sept 20 SPRAGUE BROS

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*

Agust 23, 1859, 1y.

R. MELVIN'S

IMPROVED GIFT BOOK STORE, BULLETIN BUILDING, 412 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia. The proprietor respectfully announces to the people of the United States, that he has just issued a new classified Catalogue, containing over 1300 volumes, *including every respectable department of Literature.* And also, an extensive list of VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS, to be presented to purchasers of books.

The first-class reputation which this establishment has acquired, is the result of strict integrity and close attention to business, and persons who desire to be *fairly* dealt with, and to receive *prompt* returns, are assured that the future shall maintain the credit of the past and present.

The quality of my Gifts, and the liberality of their distribution, are unequalled.

My TERMS to AGENTS *are superior to any ever before offered.* And by abundant means and peculiar advantages in the trade, I am enabled to perform to the letter all that I promise.—

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Catalogues, Posters, Private Circulars, &c., sent free, on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

Address R. MELVIN, Bulletin Building, 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Persons wishing to act as Agents, will find it especially to their advantage to address me immediately for particulars.

Oct 4, 1859 15-6m.

MILITARY CLOTHING OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO manufacture UNIFORM CLOTHS, to order, at their Mills near this City. They are now manufacturing superior single milled Cassimers for Spring Wear, to which they call the attention of Southern Merchants.

They also manufacture at their Ashland Mills, superior NEGRO CLOTHS, of various descriptions. Address WETHERED BROS.,

Baltimore.

Dec. 20, 1859. 26-5t.

FALL 1859.

DRY GOODS.

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON,

BALTIMORE, ask the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of **FALL DRY GOODS,** which has been purchased most carefully, and on the best terms. To prompt dealers we shall sell our goods low. We ask buyers who have never examined our stock to call and do so, believing that we can make it to their interest to deal with us; and **to our old friends and customers** we shall offer increased advantages. ORDERS sent to us shall have **special and prompt attention.**

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.

258 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Agust 10th, 1859. 8 6mpd.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

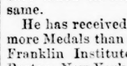
Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

"GET THE BEST."

GOOD, WELL-MADE, AND PROPERLY adjusted

PIANO FORTES

are very scarce. We have been selling "NONE BUT THE BEST" for the last twenty-odd years, and no responsible house can possibly offer safer or better inducements.



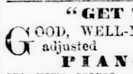
The most important and valuable improvements have been lately effected in these instruments, which, as

"MORE HOME TESTIMONY"

declares, (see Press, Sept. 27, 1859,) "will cause them to take the place of the more costly and cumbersome Grand Piano, as it has never been our good fortune to hear so much power combined with such delicacy of intonation."

E. P. NASH & CO.,

Oct 25 18-tf Petersburg, Va.



GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR

CHRISTMAS!

I expect to move the Office in a few days, and I offer now the largest lot of

CANDY,
CIGARS,
NUTS,
RAISINS,
TOYS,
CANES,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,

and Confectionaries generally, cheaper than ever sold before. MOSES A. SMITH.

Dec. 20. 26-tf.

FRESH NORFOLK

OYSTERS.

RECEIVED DAILY AND FOR SALE AT $1.75 per Gallon, or 25 cts. per Bowl, at the Post Office. MOSES A. SMITH.

Dec. 20. 26-tf.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

60,000 Cigars at wholesale or retail at the Post-Office. [my17] M. A. SMITH.

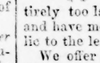
BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

1859. FALL TRADE. 1859.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO AN nounce to our friends and the public that we are now in receipt of the largest and best selected stock of GOODS that we have ever offered to trade.



In our stock may be found the most elegant assortment of all kinds of **Ladies' Dress Goods,** Embroideries Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,

Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Domestics, &c.

We have for our Fall and Winter sales about

ONE HUNDRED CASES of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, bought of the manufacturers, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of buyers.

Our stock of Fall and Winter **CLOTHING**

is full and complete, having all the latest styles and best makes. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A large assortment of all grades of **HATS,** of the best styles and latest fashions.

BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' Cloth and Velvet CLOAKS, SHAWLS of all descriptions. All of the latest styles.

Our stock is entirely too large to enumerate articles in full, and have merely called the attention of the public to the leading grades of our Goods.

We offer variety, styles, quality, and prices that cannot be surpassed.

MERCHANTS BUYING GOODS in our market this season, are invited to call and examine our stock of Goods before buying elsewhere, as we can offer a better selection of Goods than can be found in our market, and at prices that cannot be excelled.

We take pleasure in returning our thanks to our friends and the public for their very liberal patronage, and hope to receive a continuance of the same.

Sept 20, 1859. 13-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

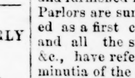
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the BEST that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6 tf.



OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858. tf—28

THE BOYDEN HOUSE, SALISBURY.

THIS superb House has just been opened for the accommodation of the public. It is complete in all its arrangements, all having reference to the comfort of those who may avail themselves of it, either as a boarding house or as a stopping place. The building is new and elegant, and the rooms large, well finished, and furnished in a very superior style. The Parlors are sumptuously fitted. It was designed as a first class Hotel, in its construction; and all the sub arrangements, management, &c., have reference to that design, even to the minutia of the entire business. The subscriber will be pleased to secure patronage, believing that his experience in the Hotel business will enable him to give satisfaction. He solicits a test, which, by the bye, is the only true way of ascertaining the merits of the House.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. THOMAS E. BROWN for accommodating the Horses, and other stock, of persons stopping here. The good reputation of that gentleman's stable is known to the public.

An omnibus from this Hotel will connect with the Railroad cars regularly.

L. L. BOYDEN.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER, having accepted a place in the above establishment, most respectfully solicits his friends and acquaintance to call. It will afford him much pleasure to show them the hospitalities of this elegant House. J. P. GOWAN.

Salisbury, May 18, 1859. 45 tf.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just Published, 150 pages, Price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE: its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the *rational* treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "*Callipaediae:* or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children, by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage, by the Publishers, Chas. Kline & Co., Box 4586, New York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, 118 Nassau Street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, Gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled: Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhoea and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing, CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box 4586, New York.

Dec. 27. 27ly.

ANOTHR GRAND OPENING

AT McNEELY & YOUNG'S!

Fall and Winter Goods!

Still Ahead of Every Body! Greater Attractions than Ever!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY large and splendid stock of Goods, adapted to this section of country, to which we invite the attention of all persons buying goods in this market. We would particularly invite the ladies to call and examine

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

which are really magnificent, and are going off at remarkably low prices. Below we enumerate a portion of our stock:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets

beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices

We have about

99 Cases of Boots and Shoes,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto:

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

We are still **at the old stand on the corner,** opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury. McNEELY & YOUNG.

Sept 27, 1859 14-tf

LEATHER.—2000 lbs. Hemlock Sole Leather.
10 Doz. French and city make Calf Skins.
15 " Binding and Lining " "
At McNEELY & YOUNG'S.
Sept 27 14-tf

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Fine French Yoke Shirts
Merino Shirts and Drawers
Cravats, Scarfs, and Collars
Handkerchiefs, Gents Shawls and traveling Blankets, in endless variety, at
Sept 27 14-tf McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

TAKE NOTICE,

AND

'Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

New Dry Goods & Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY.

A VERY LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECted, and cheaply purchased stock of **Groceries, dry Goods, &c., &c.,** consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

300 Seamless Sacks Salt
300 do. Prime Rio Coffee
50 Hhds. N. O., Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars
30 Bbls. Pulverized Sugar
50 do. Coffee Sugars
30 do Crushed Sugars
15 Hhds. Cardenas, Muscovido, Clade, Cuba & Porto Rico Molasses
25 do. No. 1 N. O. Syrup.

Embracing also a full and complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Of every description, consisting of
Pickles, Sauces, Sardines
Fish, Cheese, Rice, Soap
Candles, Soda Biscuits
Pepper, Spices, Ginger
Mustard, Raisins, Currants
Cinnamon, Vermicelli
Macaroni, Starch
Y. Hyson & Oolong Teas,
&c., &c , &c., &c.,

THE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, *SADDLERY, HATS, CAPS,*

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

In this Establishment are worthy the attention of the citizens of Rowan and the surrounding Counties; for they constitute the most **Complete and Perfect Stock** ever brought to this market, with a full and complete assortment of **Sole Leather,** and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at EXCEEDNGLY LOW PRIC ES!

Poor Richard says, "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" therefore call early and satisfy yourselves in regard to prices, as it is no trouble to show Goods at the New Establishment of S. FRANKFORD.

October, 1859. 19-tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF SOLE **Leather** which will be sold low, by

19-tf. S. FRANKFORD.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.

19-tf.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH.

R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.

Jan. 10, 185 . 3?—tf

Salisbury, October 10, 1859.

Splendid Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

A. MYERS, NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING,

HAS ALREADY OPENED AND WILL CONtinue to add all through the season to his large and most varied assortment of

Staple and Fancy Good

which it has always been his good fortune to offer. He will attempt no detail of his supply. Suffice it to say, that in

ELEGANT SILKS AND SILK ROBES,

some surpassingly beautiful,) every description of Worsted and other Dress Goods, Ladies can rely upon getting the most Fashionable at his Store, as he is constantly receiving, by Express, the latest and newest styles of the season.

It is useless for him to enumerate his stock of **EMARoIDERIES,** as, in that Department, he has a State reputation of keeping a Magnificent Stock, among which may be found many novelties. As to Cloaks and Shawls, may be found the latest and newest Styles, which cannot be surpassed.

In furnishing Goods for Farmers, Laborers, and Servants, he can exhibit a STOCK not inferior to any in the State, such as Linens, Shirtings, Damasks, Towelings, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, Satinets, Osnaburgs, Brown and Bleached Goods, Blankets, Hats, Caps, ready-made Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the very LOWEST RATES.

A. MYERS,

No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.

Oct 11 16-tf

1859. **Salisbury, Sept. 20.** 1859.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

A. MYERS, NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his late arrivals of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all styles and qualities generally kept in a first class Dry Goods House, and will receive additional supplies all through the season, so that he will be able to offer such inducements to his customers as will not fail to please. In Ladies' Dress Goods Department, the Styles and Fabrics are very new and attractive; and the variety is greater than that of any former season.

A. MYERS,

No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.

Sept 20 13-tf

Water-Proof Seamless Clothing.

A NEW ARTICLE IN THE WAY OF CLOTHing—**COATS MADE WITHOUT A SEAM**—such as are used in the army and navy of our country, and are considered the best and most durable clothing worn; also gentlemen's cloth **LEGGINS AND GAITERS,** may be seen at A MYERS',

Oct 11-16-tf No. 4 Granite Row.

DECEMBER 13, 1859.

A. MYERS

From this date will offer his entire stock of

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

at greatly reduced prices, as I am determined to reducee my Stock much lower than usual before the opening of the Spring trade. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to reduce my Stock.

TO THE LADIES!

I will offer Fancy Dress Silks at N. York cost.
" " " " Silk Robes " " " "
" " " " Delains " " " "

and all other Ladies' Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Inserting, Ribbons, Cloks, Shawls, &c., &c. For Styles, price, quality and elegance my entire stock cannot be excelled.

THE GENTLEMEN

Will find my stock of Clothes, Cassimers, Vestings, full and at prices that cannot fail to please. I am determined to reduce my stock. Call and see me.

A. MYERS,

No. 4 Granite Building.

Dec. 13. 25-tf

New Family Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

BEARD & BROTHER

TAKE pleasure in notifying their friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the **Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store,** they have just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store: all of which they offer remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

They have constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which they are determined to sell at very short profits. In their selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,

PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,

**Crackers,